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SUBMISSION OF ARGUMENT

To : Commissioner of
the Korean Intellectual Property Office

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Submitted hereby is an argument or correction pursuant to Article
106-40(5) of the Enforcement Regulations of the Patent Law.

Date(day/month/year) 13/12/2004

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※ Attached Document(s) :

1. A copy of an argument
2. A copy of the document(s) substantiating the power of attorney, if any

210mm×297mm(보존용지(2종) 70g/m²)

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I. Summary of the Written Opinion by the International Preliminary Examination

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A written opinion was issued that the present invention can be easily made from the prior art, Korean Laid-open Patent No. 2001-98105(reference 1) and Korean Laid-open Patent No. 2002-53784(reference 2).

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II. Voluntary Amendment

We made amendments to the claims in order to better clarify the features of the present invention. We amended the claim 1 to include the features of the claims 3 and 4, and deleted the claims 3 and 4. We amended the claim 10 to include the features of the claims 11 and 12, and deleted the claims 11 and 12.

In accordance with the above amendments, the claims 5 and 6 were amended to be a dependent claim depending on the claim 1, and the claims 13 and 14 were amended to be a dependent claim depending on the claim 10.

In addition, the claim 8 originally reciting the claim 8 was corrected to recite the claim 7 for correcting a typographical error.

The amendments as above are within the scope of the original filed specification and drawings.

III. Argument relating to inventiveness

The reference 1 which was cited to be the most similar to the present invention in the written opinion is determined to refer to the Korean Laid-open Patent No. 2001-54288 (reference 3) cited in the International Search Report. The difference between the present invention and the reference 3 will be described on the basis of the amended specification, hereinafter.

The present invention and the cited reference extract basic figures from the alphabet characters and reconfigure alphabet characters by combining the extracted basic figures.

However, the present invention and the cited reference 3 are different in number and shape of extracted basic figures. The present invention discloses ten extracted basic figures, 'N', '-', 'P', 'C', 'I', 'J', '\', 'O', 'Z', and 'J'. The reference 3 discloses nine extracted basic figures '^', 'v', 'c', 'd', '-', '|', 'l', '\', and '/'.

Basically, in the present invention, the extracted basic figures are configured that alphabets are input in the same order as the handwriting. All alphabet characters can be input in a handwriting manner by pressing sequentially two input key having the extracted basic figures. Accordingly, whoever has knowledge of an order of writing can perceive an input order of the alphabets upon seeing the figures without special training.

Particularly, five extracted basic figures, 'N', 'P', 'O', 'Z', and 'J' invoke alphabet characters 'N', 'P', 'O', 'Z', and 'J' respectively. Accordingly, such five extracted basic figures can be used to reconfigure alphabet characters "N", "P", "O", "Z", and "J". For example, pressing the input key on which the basic figure 'N'

twice makes alphabet "P".

Furthermore, four extracted basic figures, 'Λ', 'P', 'C', 'Z', can be visually divided into two parts. For example, 'Λ' can be visually divided into 'Λ' part and ' / ' part. Accordingly, such four extracted basic figures can be used to reconfigure other alphabet characters. 'Λ' part of the extracted basic figure can be easily associated with a part of the alphabet character "A". Accordingly, pressing the input key on which the basic figure 'Λ' is allotted and then pressing the input key on which basic figure ' \ ' is allotted make a character "M". Pressing the input key on which the basic figure 'Λ' is allotted and pressing the input key on which the basic figure ' — ' is allotted make a character "A".

Extracting the basic figures 'Λ', ' — ', 'P', 'C', 'I', '⌋', ' \ ', 'O', 'Z', and 'J' having the above features does not design choice from the reference. These features are not disclosed in the specifications of the cited reference 3, and are not easily made by those skilled in the art from the cited reference 3, either.

The basic figures which are selected in the present application have effects for the characters which are difficult to distinguish with combination of the figures, especially "B", "D", "P", "V", "U", "X", "J", and "Z" as illustrated in the following Table 1.

(Table 1)

	B	D	P	V	U	X	J	Z
Cited reference 3	⌋⌋	⌋	⌋	\ /	\	∨ ^	- /	⌋ —
Present invention	P ⌋	I ⌋	P P	\ Z	O I	Z \	J J	Z Z

In the cited reference 3, it is not easy to distinguish "D" from "P", because it is not easy to distinguish " | " from " | ". In addition, it is not easy to distinguish "V" from "U". Especially, in the case of "U", it is not easy to know which of " | " or " | " should be input after " \ ". In addition, in the case of "J", "Z" and "X", it is believed that a specific training is required as to combining which two characters to represent a desired alphabet.

In the present invention, the basic figure P invokes "P" accordingly pressing twice the input key having the basic figure P makes alphabet "P", and sequentially pressing two input keys having 'I' and '⌋' makes alphabet "D". There is no confusion to which input key to press between "P" and "D". In addition, " | " part of the basic figure P can be used for "F" by sequentially pressing two input keys having — and P, "H" by sequentially pressing two input keys having P and I, "B" by sequentially pressing two input keys P and ⌋.

In the cited reference 3, some are made in an order of putting the alphabets, but the others are made by combination of shapes of the simple figures (for example, "X", "J" etc.) resulting in confusing users.

In addition, it is possible to obtain realizations of "J" and "Z" which were difficult to realize in the cited reference 3 and a clear distinguishing between "D" and "P". Accordingly, it is determined that the present invention provides salient effects compared to the cited references.

As described above, the present invention has a different configuration from the cited reference 3 in selecting basic figures. In addition, this configuration is not naturally provided. The present invention provides salient effects compared to the cited reference 3, because it is possible to obtain realizations of "J" and "Z" which were difficult to realize in the cited references and a clear distinguishing between "D" and "P". Therefore, we are of the opinion that the present invention is patentable over the cited reference 3.

IV. Conclusion

For foregoing reasons, the rejection to the present invention is overcome and the present application is in place for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of the present invention is solicited.